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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 7, 1871. NO. 171.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Supplement to the Licence Law—Eight Hundred Bills on the Senate Private Calendar Awaiting Action—Conference Committees on the Apportionment Bills Appointed—The Allegheny Fee Bill Signed.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 6, 1871.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Purman—supplement to the liquor license act of 1856. This supplement requires petitioners to appear personally in court and swear that the license is necessary in the community.

By Mr. Osterhout—repealing the act creating Good Friday a public holiday.

Local Option.

Mr. Osterhout moved that the local option bill be made the special order for Tuesday evening. Lost.

Only Eight Hundred.

Mr. Graham moved the consideration of the private calendar. There being eight hundred private bills remaining for action. Lost.

The speaker appointed Messrs. Davis, Randall and Hofius, as the Conference Committee on the Apportionment bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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No Female School Directors.

The bill from the Senate for the election of female school directors occupied nearly all day, and was finally killed by a 3 vote of twenty-six to sixty-seven.

The bill from the Senate empowering courts to authorize school boards to borrow money for building purposes was passed.

The Fee Bill Signed.

The Allegheny Fee bill was signed to-day by the Governor.

The Virginia Committee on the Philadelphia Centennial Celebration had a very pleasant and friendly meeting with the corresponding Pennsylvania Legislative Committee on the same subject this afternoon.

Geological Survey.

In the afternoon the bill for the geological survey of Pennsylvania, with Prof. J. P. Lesley, as State Geologist, was made the special order for Thursday.

Interchange of Courtesies.

The Virginia legislative committee, and the Philadelphia centennial celebration, were received and accorded the liberties of the floor. Speaker Wister and Representative Mann extended a formal welcome, to which Messrs. Roller, McCaul and Budd, of the delegation responded in appropriate words and applause.

Mr. Humphreys, of Allegheny, a native and formerly a resident of Virginia, continued the friendly interchange of sentiment on the part of Pennsylvania, followed by Mann, of Montgomery.

Both Houses adjourned till Tuesday afternoon.

IMPORTANT SCHOOL BILL.

The following bill passed the Senate on Wednesday:

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SECTION 1. *Be it enacted, etc.*, That the several Courts of Common Pleas of this Commonwealth shall have power to authorize the several directors of common school districts within their respective jurisdictions to borrow money for the purpose of erecting school houses to any amount not exceeding five per centum upon the last preceding adjusted triennial valuation of the property of said school district, and the said Court may decree that such moneys shall be raised by bond, mortgages or other security as may be deemed proper, bearing not over six per centum, free from all taxation and reimbursable at any period not exceeding twenty years from the date of such decree; *provided*, That before exercising jurisdiction of the petition of the Board of School Directors for such decree, the said Court Board shall produce to the Court the consent in writing of a majority in number of the taxable inhabitants of such district, and also of those persons who shall then represent a majority of the taxable property of said district consenting to the aforesaid decree; *And provided further*, That no such decree shall be made until notice by advertisements in two newspapers of said county (if so many shall be therein published), shall have been given by the said Board of School Directors for at least four weeks, of their intention to make application for such decree.

CONFERENCE BETWEEN THE COAL OPERATORS AND THE MINERS.

Gov. Geary, who has been indefatigable for the past two weeks in trying to bring about a settlement of the differences in the coal regions, has had long interviews with the representatives of each party. In regard to the proposition made by the President of the Reading Railroad, though it is believed it will be rejected, it is understood that the representatives of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association preferred submitting it to their constituents before committing themselves either to its acceptance or rejection. By the agreement the working-men agree to abandon all control of the collieries, all interference with the employment or discharge of any one, simply on account of his belonging to the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, or on account of any part taken by him in behalf of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association; the above two clauses to be binding at all times, and not to be changed by any reference or arbitration whatever. Work is to be resumed on the 20th inst., at the rate provided that for the month of April the men shall receive the rate of wages that they are entitled to upon that basis when coal sells for $5 00 at the port of Carbon. On or before the 25th of April a board of arbitration or conciliation to be named, composed of six delegates from the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, three from the operators in the Anthracite coal fields. The twelve thus chosen shall at once select an umpire before proceeding to any other business, and shall then fix the rate of wages to be paid for the rest of the year after the month of April. And they shall also, from time to time, settle and adjust all difficulties between the parties. And in case of the board failing to agree, the decision of the umpire shall be final. It being the true intent and meaning of this agreement that the board of arbitration and the umpire are hereafter to settle all differences whatever, so that strikes and suspensions shall cease, to prevent the necessity of a general resumption of work. Upon these terms the charges upon the Reading Railroad are to be reduced.

PETROLEUM CENTER.

Fire on McCray Hill—One More Unfortunate Gone to Her Doom.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 6, 1871.

A small fire occurred last night on McCray hill, which resulted in the destruction of the engine house of the Lady McCray well, owned by a party of ladies. The well will soon be running again. The loss is trifling.

This afternoon a girl living in a "free and easy," named Nellie Walker, took about seventy-five cents worth of morphine, being under the impression that enough to kill ten men, and ordinarily too much to kill one; but in her case it will, or perhaps has already proved fatal. The physicians used every endeavor to save her, but could do no good. She is insensible, and dying, adding one more victim to the great social evil.

THE ELECTIONS.

Connecticut.

HARTFORD, CT., April 6.—A revised count of the vote furnished by the two clerks, gives English a majority of seventeen, with probably scattering enough to put the election into joint ballot by the General Assembly. For Congress the majorities are: First district, Strong, 274; Second district, Kellogg, 47; Third district, Starkweather, 1,462; Fourth district, Hamlin, 1,151. The Legislature is made up of eighteen Republicans and eight Democrats in the Senate, and one hundred and seventy-two Republicans and one hundred and eight Democrats in the Assembly, with a Democratic town to settle a tie vote, and from which a Democrat will probably be returned.

HARTFORD, April 6.—*The Evening Post* of this city announces that the election of the entire Republican State ticket with the exception of Governor. The vote in detail as given in the large towns indicates that English has ran ahead of his ticket and Jewell behind; probably on account of the capital question. The Republican ticket, except for Governor, has probably more than one hundred majority.

Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—The official majority for Capt. Brown, elected Mayor on Tuesday, is 2,054. The lowest majority is for Doyle, Harbor Master, 1,559, and the highest is for W. C. Carr, Auditor, 2,783. The majority for Dr. Matthias Dunnewitz for County Treasurer, is 5,506. The proposition for the city to subscribe two million dollars to the St. Louis and Fort Scott Railroad was defeated by 4,502 majority. As before stated the City Council is a tie, Mr. Mihsell, Democrat, in the Third ward, will contest the seat of Mr. Amelung, whose majority is only eight.

Wisconsin.

CHICAGO, April 6.—A special from Madison, Wis., says that the latest returns from the judicial election seems to indicate that Judge Lyon's majority will reach 10,000.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—In the House yesterday the resolution indorsing Grant's San Domingo policy was taken up and a substitute adopted by a party vote, declaring that in regard to the extension of our borders and the acquisition of territory, as well as the purchase of public property, the Administration is in sound political wisdom the principles embodied in the declaration of President Grant, that no policy should be enforced against the will of the people.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

Mrs Fair, on trial at San Francisco for the murder of Mr. Crittenden, testified yesterday on her own behalf. She has been married four times; two of her husbands committed suicide, one was divorced, and one is living yet. Those who married the last two she openly avowed her free love sentiments, and considered herself Crittenden's true wife in the sight of God, although his wife and children were living. She said her recent marriage with Snyder did not make her his wife, because she did not love him.

Yesterday was observed as a day of fasting in Massachusetts.

The books containing the transfers of Erie stock, 6ths in number, were yesterday hauled to the office of Master White in a four horse luggage wagon, and committed. The Master is not delighted with his task.

Gen. Pleasanton, President of the Cavalry Corps Association, has called a meeting of the association to be held in Boston, from May 16th to the 19th.

J. Howard Wainwright, son of the late Bishop Wainwright, and a prominent member of the New York Stock Exchange, died suddenly yesterday.

The New York Chamber of Commerce yesterday adopted a resolution declaring that the income tax should be repealed.

Lumbering in Canada has suffered from the unusually early spring. It is expected that the production will fall short one-quarter.

During the past week over thirty French families left Canada for the United States.

BENEFIT CONCERTS.—Two concerts will be given in Excelsior Hall, Allegheny City, on Monday and Tuesday evenings, for the benefit of the colored Baptist church and Sunday school. They will no doubt be interesting affairs.

GOLDEN CRESCENT.—The par excellence of all that is gourmand, as a dressing for the hair. Manufactured by Chas. Abel & Co., perfumers, 79 Wylie avenue, Pittsburgh; sold by

REVOLUTION.

ATTACK ON PARIS EXPECTED

Infantry Engagement at Chatillon.

An Artillery Duel in Progress.

CHURCHES IN PARIS PILLAGED

Insurgent Attack at Sevre Repulsed.

Retaliatory Measures Proposed by the Commune.

Artillery Duel Continued—An Attack on Paris Expected—Insurgent Attack Repulsed—The Commune Proposes Retaliatory Measures.

PARIS, April 5.—The artillery duel between the Federalists and Assemblists continues.

Insignificant skirmishes have occurred, and an attack is expected to-night.

Bonfires Blazed.

Mr. Graham moved the consideration of the private calendars. There being eight hundred private bills remaining for action. Lost.

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EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Turco-Russian Convention Ratified.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 6.—The *Official Journal* today publishes the ratifications of the Turco-Russian Convention abrogating the restriction on the navigation of the Black Sea.

Yacht Launched.

LONDON, April 6.—Commodore Ashbury's new yacht, the Livonia, has been launched.

Austrian Empire.

VIENNA, April 6.—The lower house of the Reichsrath has ratified the consular treaty between the United States of America and the Austrian Empire.

Another Young Wales.

LONDON, April 6.—The Princess of Wales gave birth to-day to a baby. The physicians report her condition as satisfactory.

The weekly returns of the Bank of England show an increase of £53,000 in bullion since the last report.

The Markets.

LONDON, April 6, 1:30 P. M.—Consols 92½ for money and 92¾ for account. Five-twenties, 92¼ for money; 92¾ for account. Illinois Central, 92¼ for money; 92¾ for account. Erie, 19¾ for money; 20 for account.

LIVERPOOL, April 6.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 7½@7¾d.

California wheat 10s 6d; western winter 10s 6d. Corn—No. 2 mixed 40s.

Beef 110s. Pork 80s. Lard 57s. Bacon 54s. Tallow 44s.

To-morrow is a holiday.

EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF THE LICENSE BOARD.

Seven Petitions Granted Privately After Having been Refused Openly—Three Petitions Granted Without a Hearing—Have the People Any Remedy?

The counsel for the citizens, Messrs. Negley, Bruce and Jennings, have prepared a list of ten applicants, who have been granted license, as they charge, in violation of law, inasmuch as the fourth applicant must set forth in his petition what his accommodations are, and that the facts so stated must be certified to by those signing the petition. If, upon a hearing it turns out that the applicant has not the accommodations required, and his license is refused, he must file a new petition. And further, that if a new petition be not necessary and a re-hearing can be had on the old one, then said re-hearing must be held in open Court, with seven days' notice to the citizens. If the Licensing Board seem to think, and so assert by their acts, that they have power to hear and re-hear applications, as they have done, and refuse once or twice, in open Court, and then *grant* the license at a time and place of their own, in a hearing, and no person present to object. The counsel for the citizens desire to have this question settled by the Court, that the Licensing Board have no power which they claim they have, (and are so free to exercise it) that will set at naught all law and demonstrating. All the applications could be *refused* in open Court, and then granted in private, and it could be granted privately, the citizens having no notice to appear. There is certainly some sense and reason in the law, that the information upon ballot by the Commissioners put upon it would make it a fraud on the people and a libel on the Commissioners.

Before giving the list, we wish to refer particularly to the case of one of the applicants, Mr. Tomer, Fifth ward, Allegheny—who had been *twice* heard and *twice refused*. This man originally appeared with only Twenty Signers, and after a moral character and the necessity for his tavern. It turned out that Yenkel was also an applicant in the same case—was the witness in the other; in other words, Yenkel swore Tomer through; on cross-examination, in face of the oaths they had just taken, it developed that there was not sufficient accommodations, and both were refused license. On the second day Dramble again appeared, and with the same insufficient accommodations, with his brother Yenkel at his side to back his assertions; but on cross-examination Dramble admitted that he had put up two beds since the first hearing. Here was a palpable fraud upon the Board, and the case was therefore refused. But mark the result—the very same day of this last refusal, the said County Court decree that such moneys shall be raised by bond, mortgages or other security as may be deemed proper, bearing not over six per centum, free from all taxation and reimbursable at any period not exceeding twenty years from the date of such decree; *provided*, That before exercising jurisdiction of the petition of the Board of School Directors for such decree, the said Court Board shall produce to the Court the consent in writing of a majority in number of the taxable inhabitants of such district, and also of those persons who shall then represent a majority of the taxable property of said district consenting to the aforesaid decree; *And provided further*, That no such decree shall be made until notice by advertisements in two newspapers of said county (if so many shall be therein published), shall have been given by the said Board of School Directors for at least four weeks, of their intention to make application for such decree.

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SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Effects of the President's Message.

A Point Omitted from the Report of the Commission—Little Done in the Senate—The Ku-Klux Bill Passed by the House—Prospect that a Bill Granting General Amnesty Will be Reported the Present Session, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 6, 1871.

Good Effects of the President's Message.

The talk of the day has been over the President's Message and the report of the San Domingo Commissioners. Both have created a very favorable impression. The opinion is universal that the question of annexation need cause no more division in the party, and that the President has strengthened himself more by this message than by any document he has signed since his inaugural. There is a feeling of deep satisfaction over the situation of affairs to-night brought about by the President's course in turning the whole matter over to Congress and the people. There will probably be no discussion of the subject in the Senate further than the speech of Morrill, of Vermont, which will be very strong and exhaustive in opposition to annexation.

A Point Omitted by the Commissioners.

The Commissioners accidentally omitted one point from their report, which is to the effect that the terms agreed upon are such as would be acceptable to the Dominicans. All public lands not granted to individuals and companies are pledged to meet all irregular debts and claims which may be found to be valid. This statement is made by request of one of the Commissioners. It is not believed that the matter will come up for debate in the House unless the question of appropriating back rent for Samana is presented.

The Senate

Was somewhat enlivened to-day by a personal explanation by Senator Davis regarding his attack on Butler. Next the case of the Georgia members was taken up and laid aside, and the rest of the session was taken up by dreary speeches on Ku-Klux measures. The executive session lasted two hours, and was of a very exciting nature, the New York nominations of Arthur and Davis.

Ku-Klux Bill Passed by the House.

The House began and completed voting on the Ku-Klux bill. The clause authorizing the suspension of the habeas corpus was stricken out at one stage of the voting, but retained by changing votes before the result was announced. The bill as finally passed by a strict party vote does not authorize the calling out of volunteers. There is no provision for proclaiming martial law, and none of the same restrictions are attached to the suspension of the habeas corpus as were attached to the bill in relation by the acts of 1863. There is a clause abolishing the iron-clad oath for jurors, and one inbroad authorizing judges to charge juries as to the effect that the juror is not a Ku-Klux, but can try the case fairly. It is thought that the Senate will modify the bill somewhat, and return it to the House by the middle of the week. Meantime the House expects to finish the deficiency bill by Saturday night, and a number of Senators and members believe that Congress can be ready to adjourn by the last of next week.

General Amnesty.

Mr. Shellabarger's committee had a meeting to-night, for the purpose of reporting a bill granting a general amnesty bill. There was a unanimous opinion that if the pending bill passes, it would be judicious to grant universal amnesty with it. The committee may not report till the temper of the Senate upon the bill sent to it has been developed, but the prospects are good for favorable action.

WASHINGTON, April 6.

TREASURER SPINNER RECOVERING FROM HIS ILLNESS.

Treasurer Spinner, who has been confined to bed for two weeks having had a surgical operation performed, is now convalescent, being able to sit up. At one time his condition was considered critical.

THRILLHARD NOT INSANE.

It is not true, as reported, that Thrillhard, the French Minister, has been taken to an insane asylum. He is now in Washington, attending to the business of his legation.

"A DODGING APPLICANT."

Somebody Else Dodging.

The citizens of Elizabeth are making an effort to prevent the licensing of Daniel Sarver to sell liquors. Last Friday was the day set apart to hear and dispose of the first list of applicants. Mr. Sarver and citizens from Elizabeth were in attendance at the Commissioners' office, with remonstrances, &c., to prevent the licensing of Mr. Sarver. By the arrangement of the Commissioners, the case where the remonstrances were filed, the case was laid over till Wednesday, and, by special arrangements with the counsel and the Commissioners, eleven o'clock A. M. was fixed as the time for hearing the case, and so it was understood by all parties.

On Wednesday, I. L. O'Neal, R. B. Abraham, Dr. N. Yankey, and a half dozen others from Elizabeth, appeared at the appointed time to remonstrate, the citizens to represent their objections, Mr. Sarver not having appeared. The counsel for Sarver, demanding to be heard, yesterday at eleven o'clock, the hour set apart by the Commissioners as the time to hear the case, and decide upon it, and Mr. Sarver appeared or not.

The friends of Sarver, with decency from Elizabeth being satisfied, desiring to be fair with Mr. Sarver and not confining the citizens to the hour set by the Commissioners, retired, and yesterday at the appointed time they appeared. Mr. Sarver did not appear. With this state of affairs, the Board, being convened for a hearing, the Court, consisting of Messrs. Neely and Scott, disregarding the announcement and order, deferred the hearing simply because Mr. Sarver was not present, and at once proceeded themselves to decide the case at that time whether Mr. Sarver appeared or not. Now, the people of Elizabeth have left their business to attend to the case, principled and commendable trick. They have felt no other course but to regard it as a gardless of law, in it and good faith, let them know that the people are not asleep, and the offices will not be sold to the longs.

The developments of the last few days are disgusting in the extreme, but not in the least discouraging to the right-minded and true-hearted people of the community.

SINGULAR EXPLOSION.

A Bottle of Alcohol Bursts.

About noon yesterday considerable excitement was occasioned in the house of Mr. Henry Snively, formerly County Recorder, on Vine street, Seventh ward, by the bursting of a bottle of alcohol. Mr. Snively had placed upon the dining room mantel piece, a bottle containing an alcoholic preparation, for the cure of rheumatism. The room was quite warm at the time, and the contents of the bottle, just as the family had seated themselves at the dinner table the bottle burst with a loud explosion, and the alcoholic contents flew in every direction, communicated and set ablaze the mantelpiece. Mr. Tomer, had the presence of mind to run in and brush off into a blanket with his hands the burning coals, and mantel piece, which he threw into the yard. All the remaining contents of the bottle were also put out by their united exertions the flames were quelled. Had it not been for the presence of mind of Mr. Tomer, Mr. Snively and his daughters, had their hands blistered, and the house in all probability burned. Her clothing took fire, but Mr. Snively smothered the flames by wrapping carpet about her. The whole thing did not occupy more than two minutes.

OUR THREE POOR DISTRICTS.

Some Reasons Why they Should be Combined.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

It needs no elaborate argumentation to prove that the taxpayers of the contiguous Fourth Districts, by consolidation of their several poor districts, while the paupers would be benefited also. One of the most important objects to be gained would be to provide for the large number of insane patients now supported from the public treasury of this county.

With a view to the establishment of a county institution for the care and treatment of the insane, an act was passed some years ago, authorizing any one or more of the three poor districts to purchase land and erect buildings for that purpose. An effort was made to realize the object, but failed. Nothing was accomplished; consequently many of the Insane of our county are kept at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital at Dixmont, and probably a few at the almshouses of Allegheny and Pittsburg. The Allegheny County Hospital has insane patients, who need treatment as such, as well as all violent cases, to keep any at the Western Pennsylvania Hospital not pretending at all times that they either have been restrained of their liberty or require medical treatment with, screening this sad malady.

It costs three dollars a week for boarding, medical attendance and maintenance of the insane at the Dixmont, besides the actual price of all clothing furnished.

Supposing the number of insane patients kept at the public expense, and belonging to the three poor districts of the county, to be one hundred, the regular tax to County Commissioners also, to be two hundred, and the cost of each three dollars per week, the sum would be two hundred thousand dollars, or an annual cost of thirty-one thousand two hundred dollars.

In establishing a County Hospital, the writer is confident that, as a general thing, the insane would be made more comfortable than under the present arrangements; that a much larger percentage of them would be restored to their proper minds, and that the ordinary inmates of our "Homes" would be spared the annoyance and discomforts the new experience by being obliged to associate with maniacs, idiots and imbeciles. The object specially in view, I have pointed out, and that is the humane care of the poor.

I contend that Directors of the Poor have no right to defeat the best interest of those in their charge, by keeping insane patients in the same wards with the other inmates. They are many good people in charge of the Directors of the Poor, and it should be their pleasure, as it is their duty, to make them as comfortable and happy as is consistent with a reasonable regard to economy—not too much economy, however. By consolidating the three districts the aggregate expense ought to be less than under the present arrangements.

Of the Directors I wish to say, and that is, that by the occupancy of the buildings at the City Farm, and those of the County Home, a station of comfort ought to be cared for as provided by the Poor Laws, exclusive of idiots, imbeciles and lunatics, such a change on condition could be made that would add greatly to the peace and comfort, of them all.

The farm, recently purchased by the Directors of the Poor of Allegheny, could be used for a site for a County Hospital House, and a large building could be erected on either of the two other farms, and the Reality Farm could be sold at a profit if not used for the insane. As has been suggested, the consolidated district could be represented and managed by a Board of nine directors—say three to be elected by the people of the City of Allegheny, three by citizens of Pittsburgh, three of Allegheny, and three of the balance of the county. There need be no difficulty about relative proportions of paupers and expenses. Let the offices of Directors be honorary, and let the other expenses of the county are—the same as the cost of running the county, the jail and Court House excepted.

ALLEGHENY.

Sudden Death.

About two o'clock yesterday afternoon an old man named Adam Schneider, aged sixty years, who was engaged sowing oats in a field on Mt. Oliver, Lower St. Clair township, suddenly fell to the ground, as if exhausted, and before help reached him, died. His death was occasioned by heart disease. Deceased was married and leaves a family. An inquest was held by Alderman Neubert, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

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Sudden Death of a Child.

The little child of Henry Bender, who was so shockingly injured, on Tuesday last, by being run over by car No. 11, on the Oakland Passenger Railway, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Bouquet street, died of its injuries yesterday. Mr. Bender was on the car platform at the time, and, when he saw and even after the child had been run over he kept on until overtaken by Mr. Bender and his brother, at the corner of Fifth avenue and Craig street.

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COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Criminal Court—Judge Collier.

The case of The Commonwealth vs. The Knap Fort Pitt Foundry Company, for nuisance maintained at the "proving" ground at Wall's station, Pennsylvania Railroad, previously reported, is still on trial, and will likely occupy the attention of the Court for some time. This Court adjourned until Saturday.

TRIAL LIST FOR SATURDAY.

Commonwealth against

A. Skirball,	Thos. L. Williams.
John Kling,	John Shortman,
C. Hartsuff,	James Johnson,
James McCahey,	Allen Shanny,
Pat. Barron,	Margaret Spratt.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

City of Pittsburgh vs. Hartman A Lare, N. P. Sawyer and William Martin. These are actions to recover assessments for the grading and paving of Mittenberger street upon property owned by defendants. It was claimed by defendants that Mittenberger street was the boundary line of the city, and was included in the territory added to the city by the consolidation act. That act provides that no street or alley within the consolidation district shall be graded or paved unless upon the application in writing of a majority of the owners in front of property abutting thereon. The defendants claim that they have no such application, and that consequently the city cannot recover. They also object to the manner in which the assessment was made, and are opposed to paying for the crossings, claiming that upon them. The City Solicitor claimed that the grading of Mittenberger street in the city was authorized under the law of 1864, which gave the City Councils the right to order the grading and paving of boundary streets under the law in force in other portions of the city; that this street was not included in the territory embraced in the consolidation act, and that it was not, because it was claimed that a petition should be received from a majority of the property owners. The defendants further claimed that a portion of the assessment had been made before the work was completed, and the balance afterwards; that they were required to pay more than their fair property on the lower part of the street, and were also required to pay for a change in the grade ordered after the work had been completed. The City Solicitor, on behalf of the city, claimed that the change in grade was made at the instance of defendants, and it was in front of their property they were legally bound to defray the additional expense.

The Smith grading is involved in a similar Mittenberger street was embraced within the district consolidated by the act of 1868, but neither the act of 1864, had authority to grade and pave the street, nor was a petition from a majority of the property holders, as required by the provisions of the consolidation act. Judge Kirkpatrick will charge the jury to-morrow morning.

The case of Nevin & Co. vs. Benny, was called and a jury empanelled to hear the Court adjourned. It will be resumed to-day.

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

178. Citizens' Gas Company vs. Dilworth et al.
67. James et al. vs. People's National Bank.
90. Applebaum vs. Friedenrich.
91. Same vs. Same.
141. Kingan vs. Albithaer.
142. Same vs. Same.
95. Yiele vs. Minas Petroleum Company.
20. Lee vs. Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company.
191. Haigh vs. Baker.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Stowe.

In the case of Mary Ann Lowry vs. Thomas Lowry, previously reported, before Judge Stowe, the jury found for plaintiffs in the sum of $231 66.

In Judge Sterrett's branch, the case of Edward Cranmick vs. David Fry, reported yesterday, was on trial, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for the defendant.

The case of Wm. H. Kirkpatrick & Co. vs. Wm. Gibson being called for trial, and the defendant not appearing, judgment was given in favor of the plaintiffs for $1,000.

Court adjourned until Saturday morning.

TRIAL LIST FOR MONDAY.

294, 95, 15, Leverett vs. Taylor.
1. N. L. Bratt vs. Gibson.
2. Thos. Bell vs. Pittsburgh Coal Co.
3. Patterson, Newhouse & Co. vs. H. Kohler.
4. Same vs. Same.
5. Deaves vs. Carney.
6. Hite vs. Negley.
7. Same vs. Same.
8. McMillan vs. Bachlow.
9. Carroll vs. Hambright.
10. Same vs. Same.
11. Same vs. Same.
12. McIntyre vs. Roncek.
13. Same vs. Same.
14. Fraser vs. Zimmerman.

William Semple's Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods Emporium, Allegheny.

By reference to our advertising columns this morning it will be noticed that Mr. Semple, the "Dry Goods King," is offering an attractive stock at bargain prices.

His experience and practical knowledge of the manufacturing of goods, where, when and how to buy, and how to take advantage of a fluctuating market, he has deservedly earned for himself the "King of Dry Goods." His store is filled not only with everything of American manufacture, but with foreign goods also.

Making importations direct, and with ready cash, he picks up many bargains, and is thereby able to sell goods at cheap and satisfactory prices, giving the benefit of his facilities, a very profitable fault to have.

His buildings are enlightened on the "one price" system, and his customers are pleased and highly delighted in receiving his assertion, we are convinced after a visit to his establishment, to purchase. His enterprise, it seems, is seldom equaled and can not be seen, he has purchased the entire stock of dress goods of the Pacific Mill Co., and the rest of the trade in this line can only be supplied through him.

Last evening he received by last steamer from England a large invoice of Dazzling oddings, which are now having a great sale. And there are many other invoice was en route.

Attached to the business is worthy of special mention; that is, the manner of keeping his books and accounts, which is by the single entry system exclusively, and he has at considerable expense had a line ruled from the Western Union Telegraph Co., which connects his office with the operator in his private office, to whom he dictates his correspondence, thus saving the clerks demanding to be heard, yesterday at eleven o'clock, the hour set apart by the Commissioners as the time to hear the case, and decide upon it, and that Mr. Sarver appeared or not.

The friends of Sarver, with decency from Elizabeth being satisfied, desiring to be fair with Mr. Sarver and not confining the citizens to the hour set by the Commissioners, retired, and yesterday at the appointed time they appeared. Mr. Sarver did not appear. With this state of affairs, the Board, being convened for a hearing, the Court, consisting of Messrs. Neely and Scott, disregarding the announcement and order, deferred the hearing simply because Mr. Sarver was not present, and at once proceeded themselves to decide the case at that time whether Mr. Sarver appeared or not. Now, the people of Elizabeth have left their business to attend to the case, principled and commendable trick. They have felt no other course but to regard it as a gardless of law, in it and good faith, let them know that the people are not asleep, and the offices will not be sold to the longs.

The developments of the last few days are disgusting in the extreme, but not in the least discouraging to the right-minded and true-hearted people of the community.

SINGULAR EXPLOSION.

A Bottle of Alcohol Bursts.

About noon yesterday considerable excitement was occasioned in the house of Mr. Henry Snively, formerly County Recorder, on Vine street, Seventh ward, by the bursting of a bottle of alcohol. Mr. Snively had placed upon the dining room mantel piece, a bottle containing an alcoholic preparation, for the cure of rheumatism. The room was quite warm at the time, and the contents of the bottle, just as the family had seated themselves at the dinner table the bottle burst with a loud explosion, and the alcoholic contents flew in every direction, communicated and set ablaze the mantelpiece. Mr. Tomer, had the presence of mind to run in and brush off into a blanket with his hands the burning coals, and mantel piece, which he threw into the yard. All the remaining contents of the bottle were also put out by their united exertions

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, APRIL 7, 1871.

SECRETARIES BOUTWELL and DELANO will shortly be off to their respective homes for a while, and it is understood that General GRANT, early next month, will start on his California trip,—and, better than all, Congress will adjourn probably in the next two weeks.

"OLD BEN. WADE" is willing to be Governor, he says, although, to be frank about the matter, he says he don't want the office. As our friends in Ohio are a trifle at sea, perhaps they will conclude to make the landing with BEN., especially as he is just now out of employment, otherwise out of office, which is something new for him.

THE subscribers to the stock of the American Steamship Company held an election in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, for directors, which resulted in the choice of the following named gentlemen: President, HERMAN J. LOUDENSLEGER; Directors, EDWARD C. KNIGHT, WASHINGTON BUTCHER, JOSIAH BACON, JOHN RICE, R. H. BARTOL, JOHN PRICE WETHERILL, HENRY D. WELSH, D. B. CUMMINS.

IT is something to take notice of, that the outrages in the South increase or diminish in exact ratio to the encouragement those committing them receive from the Democratic party in the North. The New Hampshire election gave new hope to the Ku-Klux organization, from whose dens were echoed back the shouts which the Northern Democrats set up over the result. The Connecticut election, however, will be likely to send the villains to their holes for awhile. If they emerge at all it will be at the call of their Democratic allies in the North.

THE New York *Post* is deeply disgusted with its Democratic allies in the "Revenue Reform" business. The selection of RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, who it says is as much of a protectionist as KELLEY, to be President of the Democratic National Committee, has convinced the *Post* that there is no use in looking to the Democracy for support, as RANDALL, on whose committee are several other members of the same stripe, will send out as many protection as free-trade documents. And so the revenue reformers, poor fellows, are getting sick.

THE removal of the San Domingo "corpse" is warmly urged, now that the President has abandoned the scheme. This would be in opposition to the President's recommendation, but not a discourteous proceeding. On the contrary, it would probably be a great benefit to him and his administration. The Springfield *Republican* supports this action, and says:

"It is alike for Gen. GRANT'S interest and for that of the Republican party, and the good of the country, that the question of San Domingo be laid at rest, that it should, at least for the present, be taken out of the domain of our politics, and that it should not be possible either for speculators or for political speculators to keep it, in any sense, before the country. Taking the President's message as a fair expression of a desire for peace, Congress should promptly meet and respond to it in a manner which, while it should be entirely honorable to itself, will make such peace not only possible but anticipated."

WERE we to make the announcement that, as a general thing, the manufacturers in Pittsburgh were about doubling the capacity of their mills, and would hereafter employ double the amount of capital and labor they now do, we would hear the free-traders shriek: "See how rich they are getting! Down with the Tariff." Put in practice, the shriek would mean buying abroad, whereby the foreign manufacturers would be able or forced to double the capacity of their mills, and have employment to double their present capital and labor, and this the free-traders say would be the best thing that could happen to this country. Well, the Pittsburgh manufacturers are going to do no such thing—"on the contrary quite the reverse"—so the free-traders need not shriek!

IT seems that the anthracite coal troubles are not in as fair a way of adjustment as was supposed a few days since, and that the probabilities of resumption by the 10th instant are all "knocked in the head," in the reflection of the last proposition of the railroad companies by the leaders of the W. B. A., in advance of the meeting of the miners. From the conferences that had been held it was presumed that the offer would be accepted, as the feeling among the miners appeared to be favorable; but as the leaders have, with apparent haste, rejected the offer, and thus committed the Association, the troubles have been fully revived, with no apparent prospect of adjustment. The responsibility, it is claimed, rests entirely with the leaders of the miners.

THE Pittsburgh *Evening Leader*, in a manner not particularly courteous, wants to know why the COMMERCIAL is silent with reference to the "Pine Creek Swindle." Amiable neighbor, if we had the slightest suspicion of what you mean, we would at once tell you. If reference is made to the exchange of Pennsylvania Central and Allegheny Valley Railroad bonds lying in the treasury, to facilitate the construction of certain other railroads, we can say promptly that, now, as last winter, we are for such a policy, as a perfectly sound and safe one in every respect. We have heard that a bill meeting the objections of Gov. GEARY'S veto last winter has been prepared, which we hope is the case. If the *Leader* sees fit to oppose it, we know of nobody that will particularly object. But wouldn't it be well to know what you are talking about first?

BATTLING THE GREAT EVIL.

THE COMMERCIAL has many times called attention to the abuses connected with the granting of licenses to sell liquors in this county, and urged the people to apply a remedy. It was apparent to any one who had vision, that drinking saloons were multiplying on every square in our populous districts, and that the letter and spirit of our license laws were being daily violated. We reproduced those laws, time and again, but no one doubted or denied that they were insufficiently administered. All admitted what was too plain to deny; but the difficulty was to hit upon a remedy. The evil was not only continued, but increased at a fearful ratio, until every man who wished a license could get one, without regard to his accommodations, or the necessity for his house. The people, in order to stay the tide of intemperance, pauperism and crime which flows from the illegally licensed drinking-houses, concluded to make an earnest and determined effort to have the license laws enforced. With this movement our readers are familiar; but it is just so say that it originated with that most worthy and beneficent organization, the Young Men's Christian Association. A working committee of citizens was organized, counsel employed, and other needful steps taken for entering upon the work. The proceedings before the License Board have been fully published in our columns, from day to day, and we need not say to our readers that they develop a state of things that can scarcely be characterized in moderate language. We had long since been convinced, from what we had seen and heard, that the abuses of the license system were flagrant and numerous, but the developments of the past few days show that the half had not been told. The laws have been so loosely administered as to nullify their most important provisions. They have been warped and wrongly construed in the interest of the retailers of ardent spirits—and generally the lower class—while no disposition has been manifested to hear or heed the complaints of the people. All the guards thrown around the traffic in rum, for the protection of the citizens, have been nullified or disregarded; and those who should stand as the conservators of the law, between the rights of the community and aggressions of a corrupting, debasing and impoverishing traffic, are found too willing at all times to shield and defend the violators of law, and too ready to turn a deaf ear to the pleadings of an outraged people. The laws are distorted to favor the immoral and the destructive element, rather than subserve the happiness, prosperity and peace of society. The citizens interested in this movement have only a desire to enforce the law as it stands. They do not seek to injure or oppress any man, nor deprive the humblest citizen of his rights. They only ask that the license laws shall be fairly construed and honestly administered. In this just, and reasonable, and *necessary* demand they receive the moral support of all good citizens, and the active aid of the best residents in every neighborhood in which the evils of indiscriminate rum-selling are experienced. It is to be regretted that the people have received so little countenance at the hands of the Commissioners, and that these officers have shown so strong a disposition to continue on in the old way. The conflict will be waged, however, no matter what opposing force may be encountered; and though the struggle may for the present appear unequal, the people will eventually triumph. To make their successes speedy and permanent, every man of property and influence, every good citizen, every Christian and philanthropist, must act in concert. The Courts will be asked to define points of law now mooted and misunderstood, and when the law is once laid down the people will see that their servants carry it out faithfully and honestly. The Commissioners must understand that they are not above the law, but subject to its authority. Those legitimately engaged in the business of hotel and tavern keeping, should not and will not be interfered with; but those whose sole purpose is to make a living by destroying their fellow men, must be driven to honest employment.

SAN DOMINGO REPORT.

Few public questions have of late agitated the popular mind of this country more violently than the proposed annexation of San Domingo, and the report of the Commissioners on the subject will command a measure of attention such as has seldom been given to a Congressional document. The paper presents few if any significant facts bearing upon the question, with which readers of the newspapers are not already familiar. It is, however, true that its official character, the very worthy reputation of its authors, and the recognition of the solemn responsibilities imposed upon them by the duty of preparing it, combine to impart to the report a considerable degree of authority and influence in the estimation of many readers. Attempts, we notice, are already made to counteract its probable effect by rumors of dissension among the Commissioners, and by the statement that one of them admits that, from want of time and from other circumstances, the document is superficial, as not containing the complete presentation of the subject that would have been possible and desirable. Quite likely these rumors belong to the category of vain tricks and dark ways which at present play so important a role in partisan warfare. Whatever may be their origin, they are not destined, we are sure, to have any appreciable effect upon the final adjustment of the great question. Whether through the formal report of the Commissioners, or by means of the independent statements of individuals, all the facts necessary to a just judgment regarding the annexation of the dark little republic, either have been or will be brought to the knowledge of the people. If the island is to be absorbed, the people, before they act in the matter, will know what they are about to do. Happily, the President has at length learned to comprehend the real functions of his office in relation to measures for the extension of the area of his rule. In his message transmitting the report to Congress he says that, all personal solicitude ended, he gladly hands over the whole affair to the judgment of the American people and their representatives in Congress assembled. Except a fling or two slightly personal and therefore not quite graceful in such a paper, the entire message exhibits the same conciliatory spirit. It is really apologetic or self-vindicatory in tendency and effect. Doubtless, General GRANT in his course of earnest and energetic labor for the enlargement of the boundaries of freedom, has not been consciously animated by any selfish or corrupt motives or inducements. Doubtless, his sympathies were rather deeply moved in behalf of those poor Dominicans—republicans in name, but utterly unable in their own strength to assert for themselves republicans in fact. Doubtless his imagination kindled at the contemplation of the splendid and various attractions of the Dominican climate, scenery and productions, while his reason was led captive by the many economical advantages promised, rather assured, as it seemed to him, by the acquisition of the insular fragment. Our domain already stretching from ice to oranges, why might it not extend a little farther? In recollection of the President's well known views concerning the aid derivable from our gold mines in paying our national debt, we cannot doubt as to the hopes in the same direction suggested by the prospect of annexation. Then, once enlisted in favor of the scheme, of course the sort of opposition which he incurred may have unconsciously stimulated him to persist. The Senator is a provoking antagonist. As Lord MACAULAY said of MACAULAY, he is so "cock sure of everything," especially his own infallibility, that he must be very disagreeable. His "wisdom, gravity, profound conceit" make him so irresistible as to provoke resistance. Last of all, the President seems never to have known, in fact to have been cut off by his present position from discovering the almost unanimous conviction of the popular mind adverse to the absorption of such a people as those poor Dominicans, degraded by ages of slavery and besotted in their ignorance and superstition. Sharing the repugnance of those who chose him to office, he would not have pursued the course he did. Assuming that his hostile impression had been removed by better information, he ought to have felt the necessity of carrying the people with him by the diffusion of the knowledge which had produced the change in his own mind. After violent and even rancorous debates and stormy agitation, the subject is at length placed before the people in the right form. That the question involved will be discussed in view of all pertinent facts and just considerations there is no reason to doubt. It will be a gratifying circumstance to the President that the report, which in its condensed statement of facts throws so much light upon the great subject, completely confirms the allegations so often made by him in support of annexation.

THE New York *Tribune* argues continually in favor of paying the National debt in the shortest time possible. The fact that a nation, like an individual, may be so situated that it will be better to postpone payment for awhile, rather pay gradually, and use some of the earnings in development, whereby the debt-paying capacity will be many fold increased, is totally ignored by the *Tribune*. It says mills are not stopped and manufactures kept going, which is qualifiedly true; but let us tell the *Tribune* that the policy has a repressing effect, and is virtually the policy of the farmer selling off a strip of his land to pay at once, when, under a more gradual policy, he would be able to improve his land, make it productive, and finally with comparative ease pay all and keep the land. There is such a thing as employing capital to obtain the means wherewith to pay a debt, and there is another and wrong way employment and eating into the capital itself. True, the debt will be paid—a debt that need not be paid at once—but it will be at the cost of an impoverishing effort. We fancy the *Tribune* itself does not practice what it teaches. It is not the policy on which the financial world proceeds. Free the energies of this country for a few years to the extent it might be done, and it will pay two dollars easier than it can one now.

THE London *Standard*, the tory organ, rather lets the cat out of the bag in its comments on the deposition of Mr. SUMNER from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Referring to "Mr. SUMNER and his party," it says:

"They may not want war; but they have acted as if they felt nothing that could by any means bring about war, as if they might safely abuse and insult us to their hearts' content, that *their defeat was a necessary preliminary to any effectual interference for the nations.*"

This goes far to sustain the allegation made at the time that English dictation was at the bottom of the business—an allegation which Mr. FISH undertook to deny. The *Standard* furnishes further evidence that Mr. SUMNER was removed as so much rubbish in the way of the English "joints," as follows:

"The election of Mr. Sumner from a post which gave him the chief influence on questions of foreign policy, occurring at the very moment at which the Joint Commission committed its sittings, *is a happy augury for the success of its labors, and, indeed, a guarantee for the success and effective fulfillment of them.* Mr. Sumner has so far committed himself that no treaty which we could sit on, could have received his approval. Now, we may hope to see such a treaty *carried over his head, and hope that the defeat and overthrow of the Republican leader may be the first step to a renewal of good understanding between England and America* as well as to the settlement, in American herself, of the long-standing quarrel between North and South, and the exchange of the policy of vengeance and repression for that of reconciliation and restoration.

This may be very well for Englishmen, but will not help the case on this side.

The principal of the whole loan by the Pacific Railroads amounts to $64,623,512, and the interest paid by the Government to $16,730,910, out of which there has been repaid for principal and interest, etc., $2,566,000, leaving a balance of interest paid by the Government of $8,164,910. The total indebtedness of the railroads to the Government is therefore $73,178,000, and is constantly increasing.

THE GERMAN peace jubilee at New York on Monday next, will unquestionably be an immense affair. It is stated that every musician that can be found in the city, including even the "street musicians," have been engaged for the occasion. The mass meeting in Tompkins Square will be opened by the singing of LUTHER'S hymn, "*Eine Feste Burg ist unser Gott*," to be followed, after the opening address, by the singing of the "*Wacht am Rhein*" by the united vocalists. Some eight hundred veteran soldiers of the war against the rebellion will march in the procession, carrying numerous battle-riddled flags, and General SIGEL, it is expected, will act as one of the marshals.

THE New York Legislature is now being strongly urged to adopt the proposed amendment to the state constitution, designed to extend the payment of the debts for which the canal revenues are pledged from six years to forty years. The debts now amount to about $12,000,000. They include the balance of the debt incurred for the construction and improvement of the State canals, and the annual sum required to be raised to pay them will be about $2,500,000, which must be obtained from the revenues arising from the tolls. The extension of time is desired in view of the probable adoption of the "enlightened policy" of abolishing the tolls altogether, or reducing them to a nominal sum.

In the Philadelphia Common Pleas Court, on the 4th, Thomas Cullen rose and said to Judge LUDLOW: "Judge, I won't serve as a juror," giving as his reason that the proud Caucasian blood which flowed in his aristocratic veins boiled with indignation at his disgrace in having to sit on a jury with a negro. The Judge fined him two hundred dollars and sent him to prison until the fine is paid. Mr. Cullen went off declaring that he would rot in jail before he would pay the fine, but the impression obtained that he will get tired first.

THE fact was stated at the recent anniversary meeting of the Working Women's Protective Union, in New York, that the Union has prosecuted to final judgment in the courts, fifteen hundred cases of fraud against working women, and by those legal measures compelled the payment of wages due and withheld, to the amount of $6,000. A prominent object now is to secure an endowment of $50,000, for a permanent establishment. An act of incorporation has already been obtained.

A LARGE body of the Germans of St. Louis, at the charter election Tuesday, carried the desire to express their reproduction of the course of Gen. Grant towards Senator Schurz, so far as to vote for the Democratic candidate, who was therefore elected. The Senator will claim that he has been sustained at home,—at any rate that General Grant has not been indorsed in St. Louis, which is about equally his home also.

IT is asserted on a fair estimate that, including Beverly Johnson's public dinners, and Mr. Motley's private hospitalities, and the treaty breaking of the "high jointa," as the irreverent call the present decemvirs, there has been diplomatic wine enough uncorked since Mr. Adams left London three years ago, to float not only a treaty, but the Alabama itself and all its piratical consorts.

ONE of the best orators in the House of Representatives is Rainey, the colored Republican member from South Carolina. When he spoke in favor of the Ku-Klux discretionarily as the only way they known of to answer his arguments, which are always good. The negro has the advantage of them in decency and will both.

PERSONAL.

As General SHERIDAN and General FORSYTH have finished the especial mission for which they went to Europe last year, namely, to study the war between France and Prussia, and as they have also finished the tour of Europe, which they undertook simply as private individuals, they intend to return home in the course of a few weeks—probably about the middle of next month.

It is related of Bismarck that on one occasion, when the King was out of favor with a number of the people, he was asked to attend the payment of the debts for which the canal revenues are pledged from six years to forty years. These debts now amount to about $12,000,000. They include the balance of the debt incurred for the construction and improvement of the State canals, and the annual sum required to be raised to pay them will be about $2,500,000, which must be obtained from the revenues arising from the tolls. The extension of time is desired in view of the probable adoption of the "enlightened policy" of abolishing the tolls altogether, or reducing them to a nominal sum.

The Boston *Athenæum* has an autobiography of George Walton, the celebrated highway robber, bound in the skin of its author, though not by his request. But Medford boasts of a hatter who has devised his body to the Museum of Anatomy at Cambridge, but wants two drum-heads made of his skin, on one of which shall be inscribed Pope's "Universal Prayer," and on the other the Declaration of Independence; and on these drum-heads shall be beaten the national air of "Yankee Doodle," at the base of Bunker Hill Monument, annually, at sunrise, on the 17th of June.

Phœbe Cousins, of St. Louis, recently gave her views of the ideal marriage thus: "A molecule of oxygen roaming lonely through space, seeking for its mate, but finding none, when of a sudden in some hitherto nook it discover, a molecule of hydrogen, when lo! there is a rush, an embrace, and there is neither any more oxygen nor hydrogen, but a diamond drop of dew reposing on the bosom of the lily." After which she added that she herself was a molecule of hydrogen, but the only responsive "rush" was toward the door.

In consequence of the heavy snows, mining in Montana is expected to become very active the coming season. Two summers past have been unusually dry and disastrous to miners, and many, disheartened and disgusted, abandoned their claims and deserted the Territory.

Strange combinations resulting from strikes are rather startlingly illustrated in the lace trade of Nottingham, England. There exist unions of the employers as well as of the men, and both appear to be amply supplied with funds. One manufacturer has a dispute with his men resulting in a strike. The employers union pays the manufacturer the average earning of each machine standing still, and the workmen's union pays each workman full wages as long as he is on a strike—which certainly don't look very promising for an early adjustment. But then each day this labor struggle assumes new forms, and leads to fresh complications, and no one sees the precise remedy.

The students at Princeton College have been granted three weeks leave of absence from college on account of the smallpox. The student who contracted the disease is a member of the present Senior class, and living at Carlisle, Pa.

A Prussian newspaper publishes a statistical notice of the war, winding up with an arithmetical statement, thus: "The military operations, properly so called, only lasted two days. In that space of time the German armies were engaged in 156 combats, fought seventeen pitched battles, took twenty-six fortresses, made prisoners 11,620 officers and 363,000 soldiers. This makes, as a mean term, for each day of the war, one combat; for every nine days, a battle, for every six days, the capture of a stronghold."

A farmer in Bullitt county, Ky., while chopping down a large poplar tree, discovered near the center of the trunk, firmly imbedded in the wood, a glass bottle corked and sealed. On the bottle was a label, on which the tree was on the eve of falling when the discovery was made, and consequently the vessel was broken and contents lost. The bottle is supposed to have been placed in this spot in the trunk many years ago by an old pioneer who never returned to "smile again," and in time the wood gradually grew over it. It was an old-time quart bottle, of the square shape, and a genuine article, as was lost in the fact that neither D. & Sadlie's nor Daniel Pike's monogram was found scratched on any of the fragments of the glass.

The Chicago Board of Health say that by the utmost vigilance the small-pox has been thrice exterminated from that city within a year, but that the disease is brought there almost daily from other cities. During the past year there were only fifteen deaths from small-pox, and two from varioloid.

The latest novelty in watches for women is the crystal. It consists of a perfect sphere of glass, inclosing a watch movement. One side shows a petite dial. The reverse exhibits the works, and all is in the compass of a hazle nut. The movements are nickel, and the watch is a stem-winder. This curiosity can be secured for $250. It is worn pendant upon the necklace or bracelet. In the first position an attendant cavalier is requisite to tell the witching hour.

The census of Utah shows only a population of 42,555 white females to 43,361 white males—or 806 less than enough to furnish one wife apiece all around.

Wanton Waste of "Game."

The wanton waste of game in the West was very satisfactorily demonstrated at Chicago a few days since. One hundred and eighty dozen prairie chickens, and thirty-seven boxes, containing five hundred and sixty dozen quails, "in store" at one commission house, had been condemned by the health officers, and in default of prompt, decorating stake were conveyed out of the city, to be boiled down as food for hogs. The questions,—whence these putrid birds? why their slaughter and why their waste?—are easily answered. In the Southern part of Illinois the game breeds abundantly in great quantities, the birds are trapped and sent to the Chicago market, there to be disposed of at the average rate of about $1 50 a dozen, a stall also find their way to other cities. Up to the first of January, or a few weeks later, they command ready sale. But, notwithstanding the fact that there is no demand at this time, it is said that the slaughter continues. The young birds, the setting hens, all alike, are shared or shot, and sent to Chicago and other cities on commission. In Iowa they are destroyed by the million. With a view of putting an end to this state of affairs, shooting clubs have taken steps to secure required legislation, and there is now pending in the Illinois Legislature a bill making the trapping or shooting of game save for sport between the 15th day of August and 15th day of September of each year.

It is said that the San Francisco hotels are crowded with Eastern people, wool dealers from New York, Boston and Philadelphia, forming a large proportion. The crop of wool will reach near thirty million of pounds this year. Prices rule very high, as there is a lively competition, and wool can probably be bought cheaper in the Eastern markets three months hence. Large invoices of fine wool are on the way from Australia, where it can be bought for from eight to ten cents per pound, and landed in San Francisco at not over twenty-five cents in coin; but, including duties, from there to New York, two and one-half cents by rail.

In New York the payment of the Income Tax by men of large incomes will be accompanied by a formal protest, to the effect that in complying with the act they do not waive the right to recover the amounts so paid in excess of the taxable income of law, contesting the tax at every stage of its assessment and collection, and employing eminent counsel to bring the case to a clear and final hearing before the Supreme Court. The grounds of their proceeding rest on the recently published opinion of William M. Evarts and Judge Miller, which they confidently believe the Supreme Court will sustain whenever a case is properly presented.

Danger Ahead.

A single spark may kindle a flame that will consume a city, and small ailments neglected may end in fatal disorders. Instead of this fact alarming, let the first symptoms of debility or nervous prostration be met promptly with invigorating treatment. Foremost among the vegetable tonics of the age stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and wherever the vital powers seem to languish, or there is any reason to suspect that the animal functions essential to the sustenation and purification of the body are imperfectly performed, this invaluable invigorant and antiseptic should at once be resorted to. Indigestion always produces weakness of the bodily powers. Sometimes it happens that the appetite demands more food than the stomach can digest: though not more, perhaps, than is required to keep up the full strength of the frame. The object under such circumstances, is to increase the digestive capacity of the assimilating organ, so as to make it equal to the duty imposed upon it by the appetite, and capable of supplying the *building material of the system* as fast as it is required. The object is fully accomplished by the use of the Bitters. They tone and gently stimulate the cellular membrane which secretes the gastric juice, and the result is that the solvent is mingled with the food in sufficient quantity to convert all the nourishing particles into pure and wholesome element. If, on the other hand, there is a deficiency of appetite, without any corresponding deficiency of digestive power, the effect of the tonic is to stimulate a desire for food. In nineteen cases out of twenty, headache, nausea, nervousness, fainting-fits, spasms, and, indeed most of the casual aches and pains to which humankind is subject, proceed primarily from indigestion complicated with biliousness; and for both these complaints Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are recommended as a speedy and certain remedy.

CHINESE MINERS.

Pennsylvania Miners to be the Theater of the Experiment.

The *Scranton Republican*, operators' organ, referring to a published statement that definite propositions have been made to the directors of the great coal railroads for Chinese labor on a large scale for working the Pennsylvania mines, says:

"We speak advisedly when we say that the project of substituting Chinese labor for that hitherto employed in the coal mines is not only seriously entertained, but has been determined upon unless the impracticable course and work in question within a specified time.

"Upon information which we cannot doubt, we are warranted in making the prediction that work in this region will be resumed not later than the first of June, either by the Chinese or by the organization of other workmen who will be brought here.

"The *Republican* volunteers into counsel to the miners: We tell you candidly, and in full knowledge of the facts before us, that you will receive no better terms from the companies one month, three months or six months hence than you are receiving to-day. Nay more, in less than one month your day of grace will have gone. Unless you resume on the operators' terms as well as to the wages, the companies will import your places in the mines with other labor. The day has passed for you to gain anything by a boisterous 'no.' The great question, at which you aimed in suspending, viz., a recognition by the companies of your individuals by submitting the matter of all disputed questions to arbitration, would have been settled, had not your leaders betrayed you at Harrisburg. That question must have been settled in your favor by now, and worth all the loss you incurred in the suspension. That betrayal has changed the entire aspect of the difficulties, so far as the three great companies are concerned. It smothered the flame, and from that day forward, if, contrary to what might, they would not yield an inch; even if they should be compelled to supply their mines with other labor.

One word more. Miners, make your offer to-day, *and before the 10th day of April*, you will receive our advice, and you will thank us for it in the future.

GEORGE H. STUART'S SUIT.

The Greatest Church Fight of the Age.

The testimony in the one successful proceedings against the trustees of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia, which occupied the attentions of Judge WILLIAMS and a jury in the Supreme Court of *Nisi Prius*, in that city, during nearly the whole of the month of March, was closed on Friday of last week, and during this week the arguments of counsel are being heard. This is regarded as one of the most remarkable Church fights of the age. It arose out of the suspension of GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., one of the ruling elders, and others, by the Synod, for violation of discipline in singing hymns instead of Rouse's version of David's psalms. The control of the Church property has become involved in the endeavor to deprive the representatives (as trustees of the Stuart party of possession. The case is well understood in Presbyterian Church circles in this city. It is conducted on the part of the relators, the psalmists, by Messrs. J. Sergeant Price, F. Carrol Brewster and William Strong, and for the respondents, Stuart *et al.*, the hymnists, by Messrs. C. Stuart Patterson, William A. Porter and Walter H. Lowrie. It is expected that the whole of this week will be consumed in the surrebuttal.

Describing the jury empannelled, a correspondent writes that "it is in every respect a mixed one. It comprises stern old men and dandified youths; inebriating men, mechanics, merchants and men of elegant leisure. One representative of the Asiatic race, pure and unadulterated, occupies a conspicuous position in the center of the jury box. One gentleman makes himself very conspicuous now and then, propounding a nice question of a metaphysical bearing to the witnesses. An Irishman listens to everything, though apparently indifferent as to which side wins."

Mr. Sumner's San Domingo Policy.

Mr. Sumner is in favor of a protectorate over San Domingo, whereby under a reciprocity treaty, "trade with the island would be opened and American enterprise in developing its resources. The peace of the country would be encouraged, while the United States would be spared the necessity of trying what is considered by many the hazardous experiment of attempting to absorb under our American institutions another foreign and perhaps discordant element." This policy is said not to be a new one with Mr. Sumner, but he has always been opposed to annexation. When the Babcock treaty was pending he held a conversation with Fabens, the Hon. Benj. Mosby being the conversation, Mr. Sumner asked Fabens if he thought that annexation would stop with Santo Domingo.

"Oh, no!" replied the Dominican Envoy, "you must have Cuba."

"And is that all?" continued the Senator.

Fabens thought that we could not stop with Hayti, but must, in the natural order of things, annex Porto Rico, Jamaica, Cuba, the Windward Islands, and, indeed, all of the West Indies. Mr. Sumner then called the attention of Fabens to the fact that the treaty involved not only the question of the annexation of the little Republic of Santo Domingo, but an entirely new foreign policy for the United States. He pointed out the friendship for the people of the island, and his willingness to aid them by every means in his power; but while he doubted that Santo Domingo would in the end gain by annexation, he was sure that the United States would lose.

SAYS the Philadelphia *Telegraph*: The late convention to revise the rules of the Republican party of Philadelphia appointed a sub-committee to draft an act to regulate primary elections, the object being to prevent fraud by inflicting legal punishments similar to those prescribed for illegal voting at, or illegal returns of, general elections. An act designed to accomplish this object has recently been passed in Ohio, and its provisions seem to be well adapted to the purpose. Pennsylvania would have been glad, had not your leaders betrayed you at Harrisburg, to have passed a similar law. Indeed a law is needed for this, and worth all the loss you incurred in the suspension. That betrayal has changed the entire aspect of the difficulties, so far as the three great companies are concerned. It smothered the flame, and from that day forward, if, contrary to what might, they would not yield an inch; even if they should be compelled to supply their mines with other labor.

One word more. *Miners, make your offer to-day, and before the 10th day of April* you will receive our advice, and you will thank us for it in the future.

CAS FITTING.

GAS FIXTURES.
Great Reduction in Prices.
Weldon & Kelly,
147 Wood Street,
Have just opened their
Spring Stock
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CONSISTING OF
CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, PILLARS, &c., &c.
Which for variety in style and elegant design, cannot be equalled by any other house West of the Mountains, now offering at
Eastern Manufacturers' Prices
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Special attention given to
Gas Fitting and Plumbing
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style and firm name of BOLLMAN & BAGALEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEORGE W. BOLLMAN,
RALPH BAGALEY,
J. S. SEAMAN,
ROBERT SLEETH.

COPARTNERSHIP—WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, have this day associated ourselves together under the name of BAGALEY, YOUNG & CO., for the purpose of conducting the Roll Business, as successors to BOLLMAN & BAGALEY.
RALPH BAGALEY,
JAMES R. YOUNG,
J. S. SEAMAN,
ROBERT SLEETH.

IN RETIRING FROM THE ROLL BUSINESS, I cheerfully recommend the new firm to the patronage of the public.
GEORGE W. BOLLMAN.
Pittsburgh, April 1, 1871.

NOTICE—COPARTNERSHIP.
We have associated with us, in the Apollo Fire Brick Works, Mr. S. M. CROSBY, to take effect from April 1st, 1871. The name of the firm hereafter will be
REESE, MAXWELL & CROSBY.
371 Liberty street.
Pittsburgh, April 1, 1871.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given, that the Partnership lately subsisting between JOHN H. BOYTS, FRANK BOYTS and JOHN H. ULAM, of the city of Pittsburgh, under the firm name of J. H. BOYTS & CO., was dissolved on the 23d day of March, 1871, by mutual consent, having sold their entire stock of Goods to T. J. BAILEY & CO., who will continue the business at Nos. 23 and 25 Wood street, as heretofore. JOHN H. BOYTS and FRANK BOYTS are alone authorized to settle all debts due to and by said firm.
JOHN H. BOYTS,
FRANKLIN BOYTS,
JOHN H. ULAM.

IN RETIRING FROM THE CROCKERY and Glassware Trade, we most cordially recommend our successors, Messrs. T. J. BAILEY & CO., to the patronage and friends of the late firm.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of STAR BASKET CO., was dissolved on the 28th of March, E. JOHNSON, C. P. JOHNSON and WM. JOHNSON retiring. The business of their interests to S. H. PAINE and J. ARLETT, who alone are authorized to settle the business of the firm.
E. JOHNSON,
CHAS. P. JOHNSON,
WM. JOHNSON,
S. H. PAINE,
J. ARLETT.
Pittsburgh, March 30, 1871.

NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business
Mr. CORNELIUS E. RUMSEY,
And we will continue to bake MARVIN'S SUPERIOR CRACKERS, at 91 and 93 Liberty street, under the firm name of S. S. MARVIN & CO.
S. S. MARVIN.
April 1, 1871.

DRY GOODS.

Wholesale Millinery
DEPARTMENT.
HORNE & CO.
Have just opened a Large and Choice Assortment of
Millinery and Straw Goods,
To which they invite the attention of
Milliners and Dealers.
200 CASES
Hats and Bonnets.
MANY ENTIRELY NEW SHAPES.
300 BOXES
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS,
ROSES, PIQUETS, BUDS,
WREATHS, GRASS, WHEAT,
MILLINERY ORNAMENTS,
RIBBONS,
All widths and shades, No. 1 to 100, of our own importation.
BONNET AND HAT FRAMES,
BONNET AND LINING SILK,
CRAPES, ILLUSIONS,
JOINED BLOND, RUCHES,
BLACK AND WHITE
MILLINERY LACES.
STRAW TRIMMINGS
AND
BRAIDS,
AT
Very Lowest Eastern Prices.
77 and 79 Market Street.

SILKS, SILKS,
SILKS.
FULL LINES OF BONNET AND PONSON'S CELEBRATED
Black Silks.
Good Medium Black French Silks, from $1 to $2 per yard.
Cheney Bro.'s American Black Silk, $2 per yard.
Fancy Dress Silks in Stripes, Checks and Plain Colors—a complete assortment.
Japanese Silks, all qualities.
Irish and French Poplins, Mohair Lustres.
Brilliantcens, Tamecy, Bombazines.
Wool Delaines.
Spring Empress Cloths.
Black Grenadines and Hernani.
All New Designs in Spring Dress Goods.
New Spring Shawls.
Silk Sacques and Basques.
Ladies' Suits.
Nottingham and Tamboured Lace Curtains, Chintzes, Prints and Ginghams,
WITH A FULL LINE OF
Domestic and Housekeeping Goods.
James Caldwell,
118 and 120 Federal Street, Allegheny.

WALL PAPERS.
WALL PAPERS!
SPRING STYLES.
Stencil and Plain Tints, with Borders.
Elegant Stamped Gold Papers.
Every Variety of Panel Work, for Halls, Dining Rooms, Vestibules, Churches.
These have been selected with great care, and are the choicest in market.
W. P. MARSHALL,
191 LIBERTY ST., ABOVE SIXTH.

REMOVAL.
THE
Western Insurance Company
Have Removed to their New Rooms,
IN THE
First National Bank Building,
COR. OF FIFTH AVE. AND WOOD ST.
ROBERT McKNIGHT,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Has Removed his Office to No. 66 THIRD AVENUE, MWF second door below Market street.

RAILS. RAILS.
300 TONS CHEAP RAILS,
Suitable for Siding or Coal Roads, for sale by
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
No. 349 LIBERTY STREET.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.
Grape Vines,
Strawberry Plants, Raspberry Plants,
Blackberry Plants, Gooseberry Plants,
Currant Plants, Asparagus Plants,
Apple Trees, Pear Trees,
Peach Trees, Cherry Trees,
Ornamental Shrubs,
Evergreens.
A Large and Splendid Stock of
FLOWERS OF ALL KINDS.
We supply our Customers with
Genuine Stock of the Best Quality, Warranted
CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS Furnished on Application at our Office, 137 LIBERTY STREET.
R. CUMMING & CO.,
Successors to J. Knox.

James Prescott & Sons,
Chimney Sweeps,
Attend to Setting Grates, Putting on Chimney Tops and Jobbing Brickla ying, and we have also a Magic Cooking Range, the very best in the market, and all well warranted and done promptly. All orders left at Toll House at the Junction Bridges, or at the residence,
No. 19 Isabella Street, Allegheny City.

The Dollar Savings Bank,
HAS REMOVED
TO THEIR NEW BANK BUILDING,
No. 124 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH

DRY GOODS.

1871.
SPRING.
CARR, M'CANDLESS & COMPANY,
Importers AND Jobbers
OF
DRY GOODS,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM THEIR CUSTOMERS AND THE TRADE GENERALLY, THAT THEIR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE.
DRESS GOODS.
Choice Styles,
Rare Styles,
Rich Styles,
Plain Styles,
Superb Styles.
Alpacas,
Mohairs,
Poplins,
Ginghams,
Percales,
Chintzes, &c.
BLACK SILKS,
ALL GRADES OF BEST MAKES.
Japanese Linens,
Japanese Poplins,
Japanese Silks,
Spring Shawls.
Paragon, Eugenie,
Matilde, Nilsson.
AND MANY OTHER DESIRABLE MAKES
The Domestic Department
IS VERY ATTRACTIVE, COMPRISING ALL THE NEW AND MOST DESIRABLE MAKES OF
PRINTS.
AMERICAN, MERRIMACK,
COCHECO, RICHMOND,
&C., &C., &C.
Brown Sheetings,
Bleached Shirtings,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
DOESKINS,
ALL STYLES AND PRICES.
Spring Skirts.
Felt,
Cloth,
Linen,
Chintz.
WHITE GOODS.
NAINSOOKS,
MULLS, SWISS,
TAPE CHECKS,
BRILLIANTS, JACONETS,
SHIRT FRONTS,
HAMBURG EDGINGS,
JACONET EDGINGS,
JACONET FLOUNCING,
FRENCH CORSETS,
SUSPENDERS,
AND A FULL LINE OF
NOTIONS,
&c., &c., &c.
As our Stock has been purchased since the late decline, we are prepared to sell at Prices as Low as those of any Eastern House.
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.,
94 Wood Street.

Visit Evans' One Price Department Variety Store.
D. W. Evans'
ONE PRICE
DEPARTMENT STORE,
59 Fifth Avenue,
MASONIC HALL BUILDING,
Is the acknowledged headquarters for bargains in
JEW

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

FOR

FUNDED LOAN

OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

Subscription Books Now Open.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

70 SMITHFIELD STREET,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities

AND

GOLD,

WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., LONDON.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

THURSDAY EVENING, April 6, 1871.

We notice that the banks and discount houses will be closed to-morrow (Good Friday), which is now a legal holiday, and will be pretty closely observed.

The changes in the local loan market seem to indicate a gradual return to an easy condition, although quite active to-day, on account of the business of two days being in a measure crowded into one, yet we heard of no complaints of any scarcity of immediate means.

Messrs. Ira B. M'Vay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116½	116½	116½
U. S. Bonds of 1874	114½	114½	114½
U. S. Bonds of 1904	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1880	116½	116½	116½
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	112½	112½	112½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112½	113½	113½
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112½	113½	113½
10-40s	108½	108½	108½
Gold	110½	110½	110½

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110½
United States 6s of 1881	116½
United States 5-20s of 1862	113½
United States 5-20s of 1864	113½
United States 5-20s of 1865	113½
United States 10-40s	108½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	113½
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1869	113½
United Pacific Railroad	80
Central Pacific	90
Currency Pacific	120½

—In New York the Evening Post says: There is a quieter feeling in regard to money, and bonds and on railway and miscellaneous collaterals are supplied at six and seven per cent.; on pledge of governments bonds the rates are are five and six. While these high rates on call rule lenders are anxious to make long engagements at six and seven per cent., running from sixty days to six months. Approved commercial paper passes at six per cent. Gold is quoted in reference to the calling in of three per cent. certificates. All such certificates bearing date December 17, 1870, and for the denomination of $5,000, between the numbers eleven hundred (1100) and thirteen hundred and nine (1309), inclusive, and of the denomination of $10,000, between the numbers one thousand and seventy-one (1,071) and one thousand and one hundred and nine (1109), inclusive, will be paid on presentation at the Sub-Treasury in this city, after the first of May, 1871, such certificates ceasing to bear interest from and after that day. No longer available as lawful money reserve of any national bank.

The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 90 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

April 6, 1871.	9:00	10:00	11:00	12:00	1:00	2:00	3:00	4:00
C. & R.	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½	95½
Pittsburg	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Fort Wayne	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Reading	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Rock Island	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Harlem	130½	130½	130½	130½	130½	130½	130½	130½
Mich. Central	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Illinois Cent.	132½	132½	132½	132½	132½	132½	132½	132½
Cleve. & Pitt.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Cleve. & Tol.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Chi. & Alton	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
do. pref.	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Ohio & Miss.	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Terre Haute	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
do. pref.	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Wabash	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Fort Wayne	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Ft. Wayne guar.	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Pacific Mail	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Western Union	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
New York Cent. Scrip	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Erie	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Erie pref.	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Ohio & Miss.	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Terre Haute	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
do. pref.	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Wabash	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Fort Wayne	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Ft. Wayne guar.	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Pacific Mail	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Western Union	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
New York Cent. Scrip	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Erie	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Erie pref.	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½

—Jones, Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	67
Philadelphia and Erie	27½
Lehigh Navigation	59
Lehigh Valley, preferred	64½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	49
Lehigh Valley Railroad	57
North Pennsylvania Railroad	46½
Cam den and Amboy Railroad	129
Schuylkill Navigation	17
Reading	54

—James W. Ransome, Broker, No. 60 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds, Railroad Bonds and Stocks, and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission, and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or will invest in permanency loans, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Thursday, April 6, 1871.

REMARKS.—We have nothing new nor startling in the market line to-day. We have before said that the weather had something to do with the market, and therefore was a legitimate subject to report, for it is unchangable that we can scarcely "keep the run of it"—to-day it is firm, to-morrow heavy, and the next day dull. Not so with the regular markets. They are remarkably uniform, and have been so for some days. Business is generally pronounced good for the season and daily on the increase. Stocks are held in great abundance and dealers in every line are prepared to meet all demands that may be made upon them. Merchants from the country districts are arriving freely and make liberal purchases. The advice given through the columns of the COMMERCIAL from time to time, has had its effect. It is now generally known that Pittsburgh merchants can and will do as well as their Eastern competitors. Hence the presence of buyers who heretofore "went East" for their supplies.

Below find the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

ASHES.—We are reported sales of 5 barrels firsts at 7 barrel. Common $5 00@5 00 ₩ 100. Receipts 46 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER.—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $10 50 ₩ doz.; in regular firkins 10c ₩ gal.

APPLES.—Sales Ash, refined, 55 ₩ cent., $1 40@1 60; common, 40 ₩ cent., $1@1 25; Pearls 9 @9½ ₩ lb.

BEESWAX.—There is a fair demand for strictly prime bright, and we are reported sales at 30@32c; No. 1 inferior 28@29c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.—Prices nominal at $7 50@8 25 ₩ cwt.

BUFFALO COAL.—Regular sales at 5c@6 ₩ bbl.

BROOMS.—We report an active trade, with regular sales of small hurl $2 50@3 00 ₩ per hundred.

BUTTER.—Market firm; sales at 30@31c ₩ lb.

CANDLES.—Dealers in Pittsburg quote at $1 25@1 per box.

CHEESE.—Sales in a jobbing way at 15@16c per lb.

BACON AND PROVISIONS.—Dealers are very firm in their views, and will not make the slightest concession—no offers solicited, believing that meats are going to better daily. A fair demand is reported, and the following prices are the ruling: Sugar cured hams, 16@16½c; Sides, filmed, 13½c; clear do 12½c; Shoulders, 10c; Sugar cured breakfast bacon, 15c; Dried beef, 18@19c. Lard—Sales prime kettle rendered, in tierces, 10c; small packages, 10½@11c. Mess pork, $22 00 ₩ bbl. Country pork, $18 00@19 00.

COFFEE.—Receipts continue light, being only 92 boxes since our last. The supply is short of the demand, and prices rule firm. We quote the following figures: N. Y. common, 19c; fair, 20c; prime, 21c; choice, 22c; Ohio Factory 20c@21c; Western Reserve, 19c; choice 20c; Rosario, 19c.

CRACKERS.—Louisville hydraulic at $5 00@5 50 ₩ barrel. Beeson's Phoenix hydraulic $5 00@5 25 ₩ barrel.

DRIED FRUIT.—There is a fair demand for all varieties of dried fruit, peaches and apples especially. We quote peaches, quarters 9@10c; halves 16@17c; apples, 7@8c. Apricots 12@13c; pears, 8@9c; plums, 8@9c.

EGGS.—The supply is not so heavy, and prices are at last rule a trifle lower for choice.

FRUITS.—Currants 10c ₩ lb; prunes 10@11c; Valencia raisins 12½@13c; layers $3 50 per box.

FEATHERS.—Sales live geese feathers No. 1 one 60c ₩ lb for choice.

FLOUR.—Receipts 96 barrels. Following are the ruling figures: National mill, winter wheat, in barrels $6 50; in sacks $6 40. Pan Handle, winter and amber, in barrels $7 40; in sacks $7 30. Morning Star, in barrels $7 00; in sacks $6 90. Palmetto, in barrels $7 20; in sacks $6 95. The above are for standard western brands were as follows: Choice family, $7 00@7 25; choice White Wheat, $7 25@7 50; choice Red Wheat, $7 00@7 25; fancy do $7 50@7 75; choice $8 00@8 25.

GRAIN.—Receipts as follows: Corn 900 sacks; rye 24 sacks; barley 600 sacks; wheat 170 sacks; oats 1,000 sacks. We have no change to report in prices, and quote winter wheat at $1 duel 1 duel 10, white $1 duel 50; a choice article only commands the latter price. Corn—Sales in store at 50c; in sacks at 55c. Oats—Sales from store at 36@37c; sacks at 40c. Rye—firm but inactive; we note sales at 80@85c ₩ bush. Barley—dull and unchanged; sales at 90c@$1 10 ₩ bush. Malt—Sales at $1 duel 1 duel 10 ₩ bush.

GREEN APPLES.—Whenever grocers are doing a "land business" and now, and they deserve it. They are determined to build up and keep the trade from leaving.

GREEN FRUIT.—Grimes choice $2 duel 2 duel prime $1 duel 1 duel 50; Pound Sweet choice $2 duel 2 duel 50; prime $1 duel 1 duel 50.

HAY.—Receipts 40 tons. Sales at $20@22 ₩ ton.

HIDES.—Receipts 1,000 pieces. Sales at 7c ₩ lb for green; 8c for cured; extra 9c; dry flint 14c; dry salted 12c; green salted 8c; dry salted 10c; sheep pelts 75c@$1 10 ₩ lb.

HONEY.—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $1 50 ₩ doz.; in regular firkins 10c ₩ gal.

HOPS.—Sales Ash, refined, 55 ₩ cent., $1@1 25; common, 40 ₩ cent., $1@1 25; Pearls 9@9½ ₩ lb.

HORSES.—There is a fair demand for strictly prime horses, and we are reported sales at 20@25 ₩ lb; inferior 10@20c.

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HONEY.—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $1 50 ₩ doz.; in regular firkins 10c ₩ gal.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Friday, April 7, 1871.

REMARKS.—The holders of oil made a slight attempt to excite the market, and we are sorry to announce that it was a failure. Buyers had no desire to invest, and long before the close of the market it was as dull as ever.

CRUDE.

The market was practically lifeless all through, in the absence of sales we give the following nominal quotations: Spot, 10c; April, 10c; May, 10c; June and July, 10c; August, option, 10c; September option all the year, 10c.

REFINED.

The market has undergone but little change since our last report, and we quote as follows: Spot, 24½c; April, 25c; May, 25½c; June, 26½c; July, 26½c; August, option till July, 26½c; balance option all the year, 24½c.

NAPHTHA.

Nothing doing.

(Western Union Telegraph Line.)

TITUSVILLE, April 6.—Petroleum quiet. The market continues presented a better feeling, which was more apparent on the lower end. On the upper end there was no change worth noting. Prices generally governed, on the lower end there was a stronger feeling, and considerable activity; sellers were asking 9c each 60 for regardless, with buyers offering 8c each 60.

SALES AND RESALES.

500 bbls upper road	9 00
500 bbls upper road	9 00
2 cars lower road, regardless	8 90
2 cars lower road, regardless	8 90
2 cars lower road, regardless	8 90
2 cars lower road, regardless	8 90
2 cars lower road, regardless	8 90
2 cars lower road, regardless	8 90
2 cars lower road, gravity	8 90
2 cars lower road, gravity	8 90
2 cars lower road, at gravity	8 90
2 cars lower road, at gravity	8 90
2 cars lower road, regardless	8 90
2 cars lower road, regardless	8 90
2 cars lower road, regardless	8 90
2 cars lower road, regardless	8 90
Market closed firmer.	

OIL CITY, April 6, closing 5—Crude in bulk is offered at 9½c; market quiet. Crude, to shooting wells, 8½c; to pumping wells, 8c. Refined is now in the hands of second parties, and is offered at 24c; good to prime Philadelphia, 23½ to 23½, $8 50 to 9 00 for good to prime New York, 100 to 120, $9@9 25.

PITHOLEUM CENTER, April 6.—Market firm; offering $5 00; held at $5 00@5 25.

REYNOLDSVILLE, April 6.—Market inactive; no sales; held at $5 00@5 25.

OIL CITY, April 6.—Market quiet; 47 gravity on lower road $7 00@7 10, and at oil City $7 50@7 75.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 6.—Market steady; April, no bid; May, 9½@9¾; June and July, 9½ bid; cases, 20c.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

NEW YORK, April 6, 3:00 P. M.—Market quiet; spot crude can be bought at 9c; refined quiet, 27c.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.—Market quiet at $7 50@8 00.

PETROLEUM CENTER, April 6.—Market quiet; 47 gravity crude offered at $5 00@5 25; no sales reported.

REYNOLDSVILLE, April 6.—Market inactive; no sales; held at $5 00@5 25.

OIL CITY, April 6.—Market quiet; 47 gravity on lower road $7 00@7 10, and at oil City $7 50@7 75.

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PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, April 5, 1871.

We examine our weekly report of the live stock market for the week ending Wednesday, April 5, 1871.

Cattle.

The week's report we sum up that cattle are worse by 50 to 75 per head than last week, previous, and market is dull, with a downward tendency. Receipts were light, but a good many cattle were in the pens unsold and nothing doing. This week the market has not improved any but has declined still further. The supply exceeds the demand and more few are coming in fact, the trade has become almost stagnant, with no prospect of improving very soon. Below find quotations: Extra Philadelphia $6 @7; good to prime Philadelphia, $5 50 to 6c, $5 to 5 50; good to prime New York, 100 to 120, $5@5 25.

Sheep.

The run of sheep this week has been heavy, and prices are about 50 lower than last week. The supply exceeds the demand; a good many are selling, but as buyers have an ample supply from which to make selections, they are buying very slow and the market is far from being a brisk one. Clipped sheep have not improved any and will not do so until the weather gets warmer. Below find quotations, &c., and also rates for the week ending ending April 5th: Good to prime, 6c to 6½c., $6 to 6 50; fair to good, 5½c to 6c., $5 50@6 00; mean to common, 5c to 5½ lbs., $5 50@5 00; lost eat anticaricaigs, by the head, $2 00; clipped $5 00@5 25.

CATTLE.

DRIVERS & DEALERS SOLD TO	No.	Weight.	Price.
T. Robinson	1	1,050	5 25
J. Bailey	1	1,000	5 00
Bacon & Martin	2	1,100	5 50
Same	2	1,100	5 50
Same	2	1,100	5 50
W. Reily	19	21,000	5 25
Rosenstein & Ash	19	21,000	5 25
Same	19	21,000	5 25
Shamler & Sons	19	21,000	5 25

DRIVERS & DEALERS SOLD TO	No.	Weight.	Price.
Rosenstein & Ash	1	1,000	5 00
Rosenstein & Ash	1	1,000	5 00
Rosenstein & Ash	1	1,000	5 00
Williams & Co	2	1,100	5 50
Williams & Co	2	1,100	5 50
A. Robinson	2	1,100	5 50
G. Robinson	2	1,100	5 50

DRIVERS, LAFFERTY & ADAMS SOLD TO	No.	Weight.	Price.
W. Wilford	19	19,000	4½ 00
Jas. Martin	2	1,200	6 00
Jas. Martin	2	1,200	6 00
Same	2	1,200	6 00
M. Shoup	19	19,000	4½ 00
Mc. & McPherson	19	19,000	4½ 00
Kirk & Son	19	19,000	4½ 00
Kirk & Son	19	19,000	4½ 00
Kirk & Son	19	19,000	4½ 00
W. Williams	19	19,000	4½ 00
H. Williams	19	19,000	4½ 00
A. H. Mountzer	19	19,000	4½ 00
Same	19	19,000	4½ 00
Same	19	19,000	4½ 00
Allerhand	1	1,000	5 00
Allerhand	1	1,000	5 00
Marshall	19	19,000	4½ 00
Same	19	19,000	4½ 00
Kelly	19	19,000	4½ 00
Same	19	19,000	4½ 00

HOGS BELONGING SOLD	No.	Weight.	Price.
Wise & Kleinman & A.	19	19,000	7 00
A Shoemaker & A W Gillet	14	14,000	7 00
Wise & Kleinman & A W	14	14,000	7 00
Sulzer, H. & B. & Kleinman	19	19,000	7 00
P. R. Ashton & W Kelly	19	19,000	7 00
P. R. Ashton & W Kelly	19	19,000	7 00
James Wise & A. Marshall	19	19,000	7 00
James McCauley & Fishbaugh	19	19,000	7 00
James McCauley & Fishbaugh	19	19,000	7 00

COW & WILLIAMS SOLD TO	No.	Weight.	Price.
Hogle	1	1,000	4 00
Vautier & B	2	2,000	4 00
Vautier & B	2	2,000	4 00
W. Hodgers	1	1,000	4 00
Vautier & B	2	2,000	4 00
Vautier & B	2	2,000	4 00
Mc Roads & H	2	2,000	4 00
J. Schiller	2	2,000	4 00
Same	2	2,000	4 00
Same	2	2,000	4 00
Same

THE VERY LATEST.

REVOLUTION.

Prince Bismarck to President Thiers

THE REVOLT MUST BE SUPPRESSED,

Or the Germans will Reoccupy the City.

Prince Bismarck Says the French Insurrection Must be Suppressed.

Special to the World.]

LONDON, April 6.—Prince Bismarck has informed Thiers that all negotiations concerning the number of troops for Paris are removed, and that he may occupy the city with 100,000 men if necessary. He also tells Thiers that the present defective policy must end, and that the insurrection must end or Germany will march into the capital and maintain it until a stable government be established.

Paris Again Isolated.

LONDON, April 6.—Evening.—Direct communication by telegraph with Paris has ceased. The wires have been cut by the insurgents. The city is again isolated, and dismal rumors are afloat from points outside the line of the National guard.

THE ELECTIONS.

Connecticut.

HARTFORD, April 6.—The election returns at the Courant office, which have been carefully revised and footed up, show that English's plurality for Governor is only 17. In the returns scattering votes are not given, but in some districts they are known. In these there are enough of them to throw the election into the Legislature. The complete returns show that there is a Republican majority of seventy-one on the joint ballot in the Legislature—five in Senate and seventy-one in the House. The House stands 198 Republicans to 109 Democrats.

Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 6.—Complete returns of the state election give Padelford, Republican, for governor, 19; State, Democrat, 5,348. The Senate stands 30 Republicans to 8 Democrats, and one no choice. The House 69 Republicans to 12 Democrats and 4 no choice.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Observations by the Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—The Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 7:00 P. M.—The rainy and threatening weather prevailing Wednesday night on the lakes was dissipated with light rains during the night, and followed by brisk northwest winds and clearing up weather. Clear weather with continuous low pressure has prevailed in the Southern States. The temperature has risen very rapidly at several points, but least so in the Eastern States. The rains on the Pacific coast have ceased. Brisk northwest winds now prevail there, with clear weather. The pressure has fluctuated slightly over the country, with a tendency to increase in the northern half and diminish in the southern half.

PROBABILITIES.

There are no certain indications of any important change in the weather for to-day. A low area of low pressure seems to be forming in the northwest.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Three hall, Cincinnati, was filled to overflowing last night on the occasion of the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee. Several thousand persons were present. Gen. M. F. Force, of Cincinnati, delivered the address of welcome, after which Col. John W. Noble, of Iowa, was introduced, and delivered the annual address. Brief addresses were also made by Generals Mussey, Dodge, Force and others, which the meeting adjourned.

The Mormon semi-annual conference convened yesterday at Salt Lake City. Speeches were made urging the building of another temple at St. George, in the Southern part of the Territory.

Jim Carter was killed by E. Gates in a dispute about money yesterday at Hamilton, Nevada.

A gang of Chinamen on the Northern Pacific Railroad, in California, mutinied Saturday last, and two were shot by the overseer.

The Supreme Court of Nevada has decided that the bondsmen of the defaulting State Treasurer are liable for the entire amount.

The Ohio and Kentucky State Medical Societies adjourned yesterday. The former will meet next year in Portsmouth, and the latter in Louisville.

The Mississippi Valley Grape Growers' Association, which has been in session in St. Louis for two days past, adjourned yesterday. A large number of members from different States were present. Several interesting papers on grape culture and wine making were read.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 7, 1871.

CONGRESSMEN OFF FOR HOME.

Some members of the House started to-night for their homes, not to return to Washington during the present session, which, it is thought, will close in about one week from Saturday.

BUTLER'S AMNESTY BILL.

Gen. Butler has prepared an amnesty bill, liberal in its provisions, which will relieve nearly all from disabilities; two or three classes only will be excepted. It is probable the bill be introduced on Monday next.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 6, 1871.

MONUMENT TO ALICE CARY.

At a meeting in behalf of the Alice Cary memorial fund this evening at the Church of Strangers, Dr. Deems stated that the plan of a memorial window had been abandoned, and advised that the money be trusted to it, to transfer their donations to a fund for the erection of a fitting monument to Alice.

THE REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

At a meeting of the Union Republican General Committee this evening, Horace Greeley presiding, resolutions signalizing the action of the Staff Committee in regard to the call for the organization of the party in the city as unprecedented, without ratification, as incompatible with the principles and usages of Republican party, and altogether an act of usurpation. Were adopted. Resolutions offered by General Cochrane, alluding to terms of disappointment at the election of Mr. Sumner, opposing the annexation of San Domingo, and approving of the provisions of the bill introduced by Senator Fenton for reforming the civil service in the Customs Revenue Laws, were referred to the Executive Committee.

NARROW GAUGE RAILROADS.

Some Practical Facts Concerning their Characteristics.

Messrs. Porter & Bell, Pittsburgh, builders of light locomotives, have issued a circular from which we quote the following concerning narrow gauge railroads:

Several of considerable length are now projected, and will in all probability be speedily pushed on to completion. But, while no long roads of narrow gauge are actually in operation in the United States, there have been built during a few years past a large number of short roads. For a general many of these Smith & Porter furnished locomotives, and it is to their work we beg to call your attention. The facts which we kindly furnished us by those owning and running the locomotives.

GAUGE.

The roads which show the best results are from thirty-six to forty-two inches gauge. Narrower gauges do not diminish the cost of construction and equipment in any proportion commensurate with some accounts, objectionable. Were the country through which the road passes very hilly, and were the survey to require a great amount of excavation and rock cutting, those objections would have to be more than considered. Our business, however, are built to any gauge.

RAILS.

The rail which commends itself for real economy of service is the common T rail.

Wooden rails are perfectly practicable, and we adapt 4" x 6" hemlock timber for many roads; but the cost, the loss of power in from three-eighths to one-half at least, and though the first cost is perhaps less in a wooden rail, the ultimate cost of steel rails—the cost for repairs is heavier.

Strap rail, of sufficient weight per yard, are nearly as costly as the T rail, and are very difficult to keep fast to the stringer under the continuous wear of rolling stock.

Light T rails are now extensively manufactured in Pittsburgh and Johnstown, and in many other places.

These locomotives, weighing about 10,000 pounds, have been running on 30 pound rails for several months, and the rail shows no sign of more than ordinary wear. These are composed of eight pounds weight, which have been running for over two years on a 28 pound rail. Rails from 20 to 30 or 40 pounds per yard can be bought for per gross ton, to six cents per pound.

CURVES.

In this matter there can be no trouble, as these locomotives are actually turning on curves of only 16 feet radius.

GRADE.

The lighter these can be made, the greater will be the tractive power of the locomotive and the less the strain upon the road. But the proportion of loss of power and increase of wear is much less with narrow gauge than with wider roads. Our six ton engines are regularly hauling 15 gross tons up a 125 feet grade on a curvature of 10 degrees, and 100 tons on level, at a speed of 15 miles per hour.

Our larger locomotives have proportionately greater speed.

Nine of our seven ton engines on a 45 grade is hauling over 40 tons up a grade of 140 feet to the mile.

A 12 ton locomotive is hauling on 4 minute eg ouent gauge, 28 tons up a grade of 264 feet to the mile, which is just one half the weight of a six ton, six-driver locomotive on the same road. This showing is the more remarkable as the road is 7 miles in length, and there is the distance 1,200 feet more grade or grade being 264 feet, and the average grade being from 200 to 211 feet.

One fourteen ton locomotive of 4 minutes eg uent gauge, with proportionate power on grades, handle with ease 80 tons on a level.

SPEED.

Where actual weight of fuel has been reported to us, from 500 to 1,000 pounds of coal are used per day, on the six and ten ton locomotives.

In all these statements we have endeavored to keep strictly below the actual power of these engines on roads as we have described, and which are built without great care, and not in such a manner as to secure the most economical work from machinery. The rolling stock, also, is often of inferior make, and very wasteful of power from excessive friction.

STATE NEWS.

Judge William Hatfield, of Fayette county, went down into a well on the place of John C. Craft, on the 25th ult., to assist in setting a pump. The bucket used for removing dirt from the well became detached from the rope and fell, striking the judge on the head and rendering him insensible. He was taken out unconscious, and died in a few hours after reaching home. He was a prominent citizen of seventy years old, and highly respected.

Miss Willie Freeland, daughter of Andrew Freeland, of this city, was accidentally drowned at Oregonia on Tuesday.

William M. Williams, Republican, was on Tuesday elected Mayor of Oil City.

Herman Freudbacher hung himself to the bulkhead of a threshing mill in Philadelphia Tuesday night, and was dead when found next morning. Despondency was the cause.

A York county man boasts of having caught seventy-five minnows in a brook a few weeks past.

Berks county is out of debt.

The Norristown *Herald* claims that to W. Burgess, of that borough, is the original inventor of treenail machines. He had a factory on Broadway, between Wall and Cortlandt streets, New York, in 1854, and employed twenty-five hands in making those machines.

A fatal is North Coventry, Chester county, weighed sixty three pounds when two weeks old. Its mother, a Mrs. Mumford, died soon after the birth.

A woman named Goodwin died last week from injuries received exposure in the county of Upton, Franklin county.

The Harrisburg *State Journal* says: "From different parts of the county we learn that the growing wheat crop never looked better at this season of the year than at present. The early dampness appears to be that in case of a wet spring, there will be more grain than is favorable to the largest production of grain. It is time there is not the fear of the Russian fly, the moth, weevil, and rust, but so far all the indications point to a bountiful crop at the coming harvest."

The new building for the Masonic and Odd Fellows, in Waynesburg, is fearfully complicated.

Eighty persons profess to have been converted to religion during the meeting yet in progress at Windy Gap Church, Greene county.

Wm. Ellen Jordan, of springfield township, Mercer county, died very suddenly on Monday, ate supper and ate her breakfast as usual, and in an hour was a corpse.

A correspondent writing from Youngsville, Warren county, to the *Erie Dispatch*, says: Last Friday the Rev. Dayid Hamilton fell dead on a bridge in this place. He was seen to fall, and when approached was quite dead. Mr. Hotchkiss was seventy years of age, and had preached the gospel forty years, three of which were spent on the frontier among the Indians. He was a pioneer in the lumber trade of the navigable waters of Alleghany county, and of late he took a mission to Canada, and labored two years among the Canadians. Since leaving Canada he had preached on different circuits in this part of the state. About one year ago he settled in this place, where his bereaved widow now mourns his loss.

Samuel Stackman died at his residence in Lawrence township, Clearfield county, on the 26th ult., aged ninety-four years.

The Philadelphia *Press*, noticing the death of Mrs. McKibbin, says: "She lived a life of great usefulness and honor. Her husband, now a resident of Chambersburg, and in his old age the officer of one of the most fascinating banks in the State, was the associate and friend of many of the distinguished politicians of this and other states. He was at the head for many years, of the largest bank in Pittsburgh, and afterward the chief of the Merchants' Bank in Philadelphia, having that trust for twenty years, was the bondsmen for the Democratic party. The tact, energy, and exquisite management of Mrs. McKibbin were among the chief elements of the success of that great establishment. She was a faithful friend, a devoted and loving mother; a friend true as steel. She flies believed by thousands who know her virtues and remember her purity, her generosity, and her good sense."

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 6.—Clear; mercury 38. River fell eight inches; the Arkansas and White are falling. Arrived: Robert Burns, Cincinnati; Reporter, Saint Louis; Louisville; Monongahela, Pittsburgh; Mollie McPike, Cincinnati; Charleston Belle, Saint Louis; Cincinnati, Cincinnati; City of Pekin, Peoria; Bonanza, Saint Louis; Belle, New Orleans; Democrat, City of Vicksburg; Robert Johnson, Kentucky Belle, Cincinnati; Pocahontas, Cincinnati; City of Quincy, St. Louis; Kansas City, City of Cairo, St. Louis; Wave Crest, Saint Louis; F. E. Shaw, Simpson Horner and barges, New Orleans.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 6.—Arrived: Harry Johnson, Kentucky Belle of Memphis, Memphis; Mollie McPike, Lake Pepin; St. John, Dunnegan, Stone and barges, Cincinnati; City of Pekin, Peoria; Bonanza, Saint Louis; Belle, New Orleans; Democrat, City of Vicksburg; Robert Johnson, Kentucky Belle, Cincinnati; Pocahontas, Cincinnati; City of Quincy, St. Louis; Kansas City, City of Cairo, St. Louis; Wave Crest, Saint Louis; F. E. Shaw, Simpson Horner and barges, New Orleans.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 6.—River slowly falling with 4 feet 6 inches in the canal. Departed: Ben Franklin, Memphis; Mollie McPike, Cincinnati; Wheeling, St. Charles, Pittsburgh; Reporter, Saint Louis; Monongahela, Pittsburgh; Bonanza, Saint Louis; Mary Decatur and barges, St. Louis; Cincinnati, Cincinnati; Lady Lee, Cairo and barges, Pittsburgh; Hudson, Cincinnati; Wave Crest, Saint Louis; Red river, Mary Decatur and barges, Pittsburgh; Hudson, Cincinnati; Wave Crest, Saint Louis; Red river, Mary Decatur and barges, Pittsburgh; Hudson, Cincinnati; Wave Crest, Saint Louis; Lady Lee, Red river; Mary Decatur and barges, Pittsburgh; Hudson, Cincinnati; Wave Crest, Saint Louis; Lady Lee, Cairo